

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, 87 cents per week, 50 cents per month, 1 dollar per quarter, 3 dollars per annum in advance. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York.

THE DAILY HERALD, on Wednesdays, at four cents per copy, 12 cents per week, 36 cents per month, 1 dollar per quarter, 3 dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Remitted every day, at the office of the Proprietor, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York.

Volume XXVI.....No. 130

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—JURY LOTS—GOTTENBERG'S WIFE.

LAUREA KEESE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STARS AND STRIPES—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

HARVARD AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—CARTOONS—DANCE, LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

REYNOLDS' MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BUCKLE UP.

HISLOP'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

MILKEDON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 555 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BOULEVARD PATHEON, No. 630 Broadway.—MR. SAM COVILL'S DRAWING ROOM CONCERT.

New York, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

A crisis is approaching in the military movements progressing at the seat of war. Troops have not been concentrating there for so many days without a definite object, and it is manifest how what the purpose of government is. Baltimore is to be completely filled with troops, and Maryland is to be compelled to act like a State still in the Union. All the information which reached us up to a late hour last night plainly indicated that this is the policy of the government at Washington. Let us state the points of the latest news in brief. The greatest activity prevails in Southern Pennsylvania, seventeen thousand troops being in the field there at the present time. At Camp Scott, York, Pa., there are 6,000 men; at Camp Siffer, near Chambersburg, 2,600; at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, 4,000; two regiments from Ohio are quartered near Lancaster, and 1,300 United States regulars at Carlisle. Scattered at different points between Philadelphia, Elkhart and Perryville there are 6,000 more.

Three thousand New Jersey troops are to march from Trenton to-day, which will constitute in all a force of over 20,000 men in that region, their destination being undoubtedly for Baltimore, to open the route to the federal capital. On the south side of Baltimore are stationed at Annapolis, including the Providence Marine Battalion, which left Perryville yesterday.

The Sixth and Thirteenth New York regiments occupy a position directly opposite Annapolis, and the Sixty-ninth are at the Junction.

It will thus be seen that Baltimore is completely hemmed in on both sides with an effective force, which is to be immediately employed in opening a passage through that city for the federal troops, and restoring free communication between the North and the capital of the republic. With this purpose Major General Keim, of Pennsylvania, was ordered to leave Philadelphia yesterday, for the camp at York, with instructions to advance at once with an army of fifteen thousand men on Baltimore. If any resistance is offered, he will issue a proclamation announcing his intention to march his force through that city, and warn the loyal citizens, the women and children, to leave, and will then cut his way through at all hazards. It is probable, however, that the threat of visiting Baltimore with so severe a chastisement will bring the residents to their senses, and thus save the effusion of blood.

Troops from the South continue to move northwards in small bodies. North Carolina, it is said, though still in the Union, is prepared to furnish her quota to the army of the rebels. Bodies of men are advancing from Alabama and Georgia, whose destination is reported to be Lynchburg, Virginia. There are at present eleven thousand men at Richmond; but it is stated by the papers of that city that the ultimate destination of all the troops now moving from the South is a great camp which is to be established at Dumfries, on the banks of the Potomac—a town about thirty-five miles south of Alexandria.

A very important movement has been made in Virginia, which threatens the division of that State on the secession question. The Western portion of the State goes strongly for the Union, and a convention has been called to meet at Wheeling, to decide upon the subject of the secession of the Western portion from the Eastern, in which it is said every county west of the Blue Ridge will be represented. It is significant of the feeling of this part of the State that Hon. Mr. Clemens was arrested at the Richmond Convention for his Union sentiments, was received in Wheeling with the utmost enthusiasm, on his return there. It is quite evident that Virginia is very far from being a unit on the question of secession from the Union. Even in Eastern Virginia there is a strong feeling in favor of remaining faithful to the government and constitution, as we learn from the sentiments expressed by the owners and crews of the numerous schooners arriving here from the ports of Virginia. The oystermen, who represent a large interest in the Virginia ports are all naturally in favor of remaining in the Union their principal trade being with the North.

Governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania, in his message delivered yesterday to the Legislature in extra session, foreshadows the vigorous policy which the administration have decided upon with regard to Baltimore. He says that the present condition of Maryland is not to be tolerated; that no hostile and con-

be permitted to stand between the loyal States and the federal capital, and that the time for temporizing is past. He announces on the part of the Pennsylvania banks that they have tendered any amount of money necessary for the defence of the state and the nation; and he recommends that fifteen regiments of infantry and cavalry be raised, exclusive of those already called into service by the Government.

The Western States are acting with great promptitude in the crisis. The Legislature of Indiana granted an appropriation of half a million dollars yesterday through both houses for the maintenance of a volunteer army. Four regiments are already nearly ready to march from this State, and six more are rapidly organizing. In Ohio 71,000 volunteers have offered themselves to Governor Dennison to fill up the thirteen regiments called for. In Missouri four regiments are enrolled and equipped, and six more are in progress of organization.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that there is no danger of its capture by any force that may be brought against it. There are 2,000 troops there, and Colonel Dimmick entertains no fears whatever for the safety of this important post.

From this summary of the latest information received from the theatre of war, it will be seen that everything is going on favorably, and the greatest vigor marks the course of military movements on the part of General Scott, and the administration.

The News.

The steamship Adriatic, from Galway on the 23d ult., with two days later European advices, touched at St. Johns yesterday afternoon, en route for New York. The news is not important. A despatch from Paris states that Prince Napoleon would demand satisfaction of the Duc de Aumale for the contents of the latter's recent pamphlet. A duel was anticipated. Great distress prevailed in mercantile circles at Marseilles, involving the suspension of all the leading houses in the city.

Further explanations took place between Garibaldi and Count Cavour in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 20th ult. The former declared himself not satisfied with the explanations of the Ministry, and insisted upon the reorganization of the Southern army. The motion against the reorganization was then carried by a vote of 191 against 75.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged. All the Russian troops in Poland were concentrated in Warsaw.

The Liverpool cotton market continues active, at a slight advance from previous quotations. Breadstuffs dull and quiet. Provisions steady.

The London money market remained without change.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a communication from the Comptroller, stating that owing to the absence of Mr. Young, Clerk of this Board (who is now at Washington with the Seventh regiment), no money could be paid from the county treasury, the name of the Clerk being necessary to countersign the checks. In order to obviate the difficulty, Mr. Purdy presented a resolution appointing Mr. Selmes, the First Assistant Clerk as Clerk to the Board, with power to sign warrants during the absence of Lieutenant Young. This was adopted. Another communication from the Comptroller showed the balance in the county treasury to be \$361,921.29. Supervisor Tweed offered a resolution to the effect that the Comptroller be required to pay all warrants for salaries signed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and hold the same until properly signed by the Clerk.

Major Anderson left the Brevoort House at an early hour yesterday morning for Fort Hamilton, where he was received by Brevet Major Oliver Shepherd and Captain Donnelly. He then inspected a battalion of the Third Infantry, United States troops, recently returned from Texas. In consequence of the severe cold with which the Major has been troubled for the last few days, he was obliged to hand over the further inspection of the troops to Major Shepherd, and he returned to New York about four o'clock.

Benj. Treadwell Underdonk, Episcopal Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of New York, died at his residence, No. 35 West Twenty-seventh street, yesterday morning. A biographical sketch of the deceased is given in another column.

Ex-members of the United States Army desiring to again connect themselves with it will find an important communication in another column.

Water was let into all the New York canals yesterday, and reports from all stations show that the canals are in excellent condition throughout. The case of the people against Andrew J. Hackley, indicted for criminal attempt in refusing to answer a question put by the Grand Jury, was called yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was postponed for the present, Mr. James T. Brady stipulating, on behalf of the defendant, that if the general term, which will be in session next Monday, decide on the habeas corpus in this case that the Legislature have the right to compel an accused person to answer a question which would criminate himself, the defendant would go before the Grand Jury and answer all questions.

The cotton market was comparatively quiet yesterday. Spinners were holding off, while the low rates of sterling exchange tended to check speculation. The sales amounted to 600,000 bales, in lots, closing at 13½c. a bale for middling uplands, with few, if any, even lots to be had under the outside figure. The receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last, compared with the same period last year, show a decrease of \$53,000,000. The exports show a decrease of \$36,000,000 to Great Britain; an increase to France of 14,000,000, and a decrease to other foreign ports of 59,000,000 total decrease, 402,000 bales. Four was heavy, especially State and Western brands, and closed from 5c. to 10c. per barrel lower. Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were moderate. Corn was low and buoyant and active, and prices easier. Pork was dull and lower, with sales of meat at \$18, and a sale for cash on the day was reported at \$17 7½, prime sold at \$13 25 to \$13 50 7½. Beef was firm and fair demand. Sugar was in good selling demand at a low range of prices; the sales footed up about 2,000 hds., at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet and sales light; the stock comprised 62,275 bags, of which 46,031 were Rio, and 1,100 matts of Java. Freights were heavy and lower, especially for Liverpool. Corn was taken at 6d. in bulk; wheat, in bags, at 61. Flour at 2s. and 2d. and 20c.

THE LONDON TIMES IN A FOG.—Our readers may have observed, in yesterday's HERALD, that the Thunderer of Printing House square is enveloped in a thick London fog. It calculates on peace, and thinks that the warlike intentions of President Lincoln will not be carried out into actual war, and that at present, therefore, it is not necessary for foreign nations "to remonstrate in the cause of humanity," which, being properly interpreted, means the cause of cotton, and which implies that England and France will interfere "when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood." Mr. Russell, the graphic correspondent of the London Times during the Crimean war, has come here to describe the civil strife in the United States; and, judging from the apparent apathy he witnessed in New York, he concluded there would be no war, and so informed the distinguished organ of British opinion. But what will be now said?

and what will the Times say, when it is informed of the recent enthusiasm of New York? It is evident that Mr. Russell, at the time of writing, was in a Newfoundland fog, and we think he is likely to spend some years in this country before he knows the American people. He is clearly unacquainted with the characteristics of the city of New York. We change here in a single day. The fall of Sumter set us all in a flame. But we are liable to change almost as suddenly again, just like the city of Paris, which yields the destinies of France. The Empire City controls the public opinion and the fate of the United States. If the government take the tide at the flood it will be borne on to fortune; if not, it may soon be left on the shoals a stranded wreck. Already have we become apathetic; and if the President and his Cabinet do not act with vigor before the enthusiasm has time to ebb, the opportunity will be lost forever, and the next great enthusiasm may be started by some dashing event in a very different direction.

The Concentration of the Government Forces in and Around Washington—What Next Should Be Done?

Within the next ten days there will be concentrated in Washington, and within a radius of forty miles from it, an army of full fifty thousand men, drawn together from all parties all sects, and all nationalities of the loyal States, for the defence and maintenance of our Capitol and our government against rebellion and anarchy.

From this overwhelming manifestation of Northern patriotism our federal authorities will be encouraged and instructed to adopt a plan of military operations not limited to the local defence of Washington, but extending to the recovery of all "the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union," in all the revolted States, beginning with the quasi secessionists of Virginia. In the meantime we are free to conjecture that General Scott will have reduced the mob of Baltimore to law and order; that some portions of the forces under his command, as a base of operations, will occupy that city; that they will control all the now disputed highways of Maryland, and that the loyal and substantial people of that State, rising from the terrors of mob law, will restore her to the safe anchorage of the Union. Thus we expect that the immediate field of hostile operations, within ten days, will be transferred from Maryland to the south side of the Potomac river. And what then?

We are not, and do not ask to be, informed of the military programme of the government in advance of its development. We are content to follow the movements of Gen. Scott. His military experience, sagacity and resources have proved him to be equal to all emergencies. His movements, however, are subject to the President and his Cabinet, and they should be careful to be guided by an overwhelming public opinion. Taking this public sentiment as our guide, although we cannot say what will next be done after Maryland has been persuaded to fall back under the shelter of the Union, we can say what should be done. The twenty days' grace of the President's proclamation of the 15th of April will expire on the 5th instant; and having expired, the government should detail a competent body of troops to repossess the arsenal, the site of the late Fort Mifflin, the remains of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the federal property at Alexandria and Richmond seized and held in the name of the State of Virginia.

We consider it of the highest importance, too, that all this should be done within the interval to the 23d of May. On that day, in a State election, the people of Virginia are to determine upon the ratification or rejection of the ordinance and other secession arrangements lately entered into by their State Convention. Under the continued reign of that secession terrorism which coerced the Convention into the service of the revolutionists, the loyal Union sentiment of the State will be suffocated; but with the secessionists humbled in their strongholds, their prestige and their power over the people will be broken, and the Richmond ordinance of a bloody and disastrous rebellion to Virginia will be rejected, and the State will be saved. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to silence the secessionists of Virginia before the 23d of May; for thus, and only thus, we believe, will the Union sentiment of the State be encouraged to rise and indignantly reject the spurious and ruinous despotism of the Confederate revolted States.

The public mind of Virginia is extensively inflamed with the pernicious notion that the only safety of the State against the abolition designs of the anti-slavery administration at Washington is to fly into the arms of the pro-slavery government at Montgomery. Thus the secessionists have been carrying everything before them by denouncing the government at Washington as an abolition usurpation of power, and by denouncing and pursuing all its supporters as abolitionists and traitors to the South. It is the duty of the government to undeceive the people of the South in this matter, State by State, beginning with Virginia. In his passionate speech delivered at the war meeting of the ladies of this city, at the Cooper Institute, on Monday last, Mr. Vice President Hamlin said:—"We have differed in opinions upon the passing questions of the hour; but they are passed and are a sealed book. Let the dead bury the dead. We are to-day forgetful of the past. We live with the stirring present around us." "These are stirring times, and now we must test the question whether we have a government or not; and there is no other course to pursue now but the vindication of the integrity of the government under which we live."

In these few passages from the speech of the Vice President the policy of the President of the United States is disclosed. It is to maintain "the integrity of the government." The Chicago platform—the republican party—with all the electioneering and slavery clap-trap of the last Presidential campaign, are abolished cast out and buried from our sight in this crisis. The issue now is between government and anarchy; and the only way whereby Virginia, for example, can be saved from the bottomless pit of anarchy is to restore her and her institutions of slavery to the protection of the government. She may be saved by the moral suasion of a powerful Union army within her borders, in season to humiliate the secession rabble of Richmond, Norfolk and Alexandria, and in season to bring out her loyal Union majority in full force at her approaching election. Otherwise she may be doomed to ruin from a hostile invasion, destroying her substance, her people and her cherished institutions like a consuming fire.

THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLITIONISM.—The anniversary of the abolition society, usually held in May, have been, this year, indefinitely postponed. They dare not convene, in the face of public sentiment, aroused to put down sectionalism and treason, in whatever shape it may present itself. Abolitionists have labored, unceasingly, at the task of destroying the Union, for thirty years. They have taught that the constitution of the United States, is "a league with hell and a covenant with death;" that slavery is a "crime," a "curse," a "sin," and "the sum of all villainies." They sanctioned the murders of John Brown; ranked him in their writings and speeches as second only to Jesus Christ; and have looked forward with exultation to the period when insurrections should bring upon the South "fire, rapine and slaughter." From the hour when South Carolina seceded, they have unceasingly proclaimed, with Wendell Phillips—"Disunion is honor, disunion is gain." They have heaped scorn and insult upon more moderate free soilers, who have entertained a hope that the integrity of the republic might be preserved, and, if they had had the power, would have treated them as the Mountain did the Jacobins in the French Revolution. The time of terrible retribution is rapidly approaching. The sublime and indignant spirit of the great Union which is about to sweep away rebellion from the Southern States, is no less aroused against those who by a long series of provocations excited them to revolt. Abolition will hang on the same tree with rebellion. If Southern revolution has created such an outburst of armed enthusiasm throughout the land, the more crafty, cowardly abolition of the North which conjured it into being is no less condemned.

The thunder of the batteries which opened their fire, on the 12th of April, against Fort Sumter, annihilated the power and influence of abolition. For all practical purposes, in the United States, it fell dead there, as a political influence. The spontaneous uprising of the masses of loyal citizens, in all parts of the North, which the inauguration of hostilities by General Beauregard occasioned, was not directed against the South alone. The people were actuated by one thought, one feeling; namely, the solemn resolve, that the integrity and unity of the republic should evolve out of the present chaos, and that no toleration should, henceforth, be shown to any class of individuals, by whom they may be endangered. The Massachusetts school of politics, is the most pernicious and destructive, that ever has arisen in our history. Out of it, sprang the fire-eating opposition of the South, and the insurrectionary elements which culminated in the conspiracy of Jefferson Davis and his associates, and the seizure of those places and properties which it has become the duty of government to retake. Its day of mischief has gone by. It dare not assume a conspicuous position now, and it will never venture to do so hereafter. The abolition meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society, heretofore held in the month of May in this great metropolis, are henceforth postponed forever and a day.

THE OUTFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of the blankets now being furnished to the troops. The one referred to belongs to a member of Colonel Hawkins' New York Zouave regiment, and is of the poorest and cheapest quality. It is made of coarse material, and filled with chips, straw and chaff. We have no doubt that any owner of a horse would possess more humanity and more regard for his beast than to furnish him with such an article of clothing. The matter certainly needs looking to by the Commissary Department.

THE INCENDIARY PRESS AND ITS EFFECTS.—If there be one thing more than another calculated to prevent the newly awakened military enthusiasm of the North from reaping its legitimate fruits it is the atrocious character of the articles published by the leading republican journals of this city—the Tribune, the Times and the Courier and Enquirer.

The injurious effect is twofold—first, as regards the North; and secondly, touching the South. The tendency in the North is undoubtedly to stimulate the worst passions of fanaticism, to incite the love of plunder, and to render the war barbarous and cruel beyond all precedent. It is proposed to exterminate the Southern people; to lay waste their property by fire and sword; to arm the negroes and let them loose upon their masters; and finally, to take the lands of the planters and colonize them with the invading army. The atrocities involved in such a war as this no tongue or pen can describe. The effect of these announcements upon every honest and good man at the North who does not belong to the sect of the Roundheads will be to chill his ardor and to divide the Northern people, who are now thoroughly united. The effect upon the Southern mind can only be to steel it to the most deadly hatred and the most desperate resistance; for if no quarter is to be given and no mercy shown, then the Southern people will fight while there is a weapon left and an arm to wield it. The Union sentiment will be utterly crushed out, and instead of a short and decisive war, we shall have a long, a tedious, and it may be, in its final results, an unsuccessful war.

This war is not undertaken for such bloody and unjust purposes as those announced. The President, in his inaugural address, declared his object was to protect property, and not to destroy—in a word, to respect and defend the constitutional rights of all. It is a war to maintain the constitution, to enforce the federal laws, and to preserve the Union in its integrity; to put an end to the reign of terror at the South, and to permit the Union sentiment to speak out. But the war proposed by the incendiary press of New York involves tenfold greater evils than those it professes to cure, and it would at once and forever extinguish the Union sentiment in every Southern heart; and then farwield forever to the Union which has evoked all our enthusiasm, and has rallied around the flag the whole North, without distinction of party.

The idea of those at the North who are now supporting the war is that it is to be conducted upon the principles of modern civilization and humanity, and not with a barbarism and fiendish vengeance unparalleled by the savagery of the red men of the wilderness. Only let the Puritanical idea of the war prevail, and very soon the fanatics will find that outside of their own faction there will not be a corporal's guard to sustain the administration. The re-

publicans press of New York are outbreeding Herod, leaving far behind both Garrison and Phillips, who, with all their fanaticism, have sense enough to see that the base, bloody and brutal ferocity of these journals must produce reaction and do irreparable injury to their own cause, which would be a happy result, were it not that at the same time the cause of the Union may be defeated by the intemperance of an insane abolitionism, which incessantly thirsts and cries for "blood, blood, blood!"

FRESH EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.—The disturbances at Warsaw have interrupted, if they have not put an end altogether to, the cordials cordials that existed between the Cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg. From a communication said to have been recently made to the French Ambassador by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in reference to the Eastern question, it would appear that Russia suspects France of having secretly fomented the troubles in Poland. If this be so it will give an entirely new shape and direction to the alliances of the continental governments in anticipation of the impending conflict between Italy and Austria. There will probably be a rapprochement between the latter and Russia, affording Austria an opportunity of paying back the important services which she received from Russia in 1848.

The troubles in Poland would not be in themselves sufficient to justify the apprehensions manifested by the Russian government, were they not complicated with another danger. It is notorious that the emancipation of the serfs has not been accepted by the Russian nobility with that complacency which the government organs are pleased to ascribe to them. The majority only see in the measure a fatal blow struck at their interests, and they are accordingly animated by a spirit of discontent and revolt, which will find vent in some outbreak or other. It is not improbable that the riots in Warsaw and other places have been secretly instigated by them, and that with a view, not of helping the Poles, but of embarrassing the government and enabling them to organize a great reactionary movement, having the restoration of the old order of things and the deposition of Alexander for their objects. Should a revolution of this sort break out in Russia, it would either throw her back half a century, or confer upon her at once the blessings of constitutional institutions, by compelling the government to appeal to the masses for support.

FOREIGN MEDIATION IN AMERICAN QUARRELS.—The London Times throws out an intimation that England only awaits the commencement of hostilities between the North and South to offer her good offices for the reconciliation of the differences between them. We are much obliged for the intention; but the time is not yet arrived for us to be reduced to the necessity of calling in foreign aid for the arrangement of our domestic difficulties. We can settle our quarrels after our own fashion, and without any officious interference on the part of the European governments. There is a curious coincidence between this suggestion of the London Times and the proposition of Governor Hicks for a reference of the difficulty to the decision of Lord Lyons. The English government would, no doubt, like nothing better than to act as arbiter in a contest which so vitally affects its commercial interests. It knows but little, however, of the character and temper of the people of the Northern States if it supposes that they would brook for a moment any foreign intermeddling in their affairs. Great Britain herself would fiercely resent any attempt on the part of another Power to interpose between her and the punishment of rebellion in any part of her dominions. We of the North have too much of her blood and spirit to patient such such impertinent interference. No, our difficulty with the South is past all cure by politicians or diplomats. The sword alone can solve it.

ONE KIND OF BUSINESS PROSPERING IN NEW YORK.—In whatever way other kinds of trade may be affected in New York by the hard times, there is one description of business which is prospering in an unprecedented manner. All that relates to the volunteers, their transportation and supplies, is thriving amazingly, and there is a vast amount of money realized by contractors and others, while thousands are obtaining employment who would otherwise be idle, and perhaps hungry. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The war has given a great impetus to such business in New York as is connected with armies and navies.

Obituary.

BENJ. TREADWELL UNDERDONK, BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

This remarkable man, whose history is rather familiar to the people of this country, owing to certain unpleasant circumstances connected with his early administration of his Episcopal functions, expired yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 35 West Twenty-seventh street. For some time back he had been suffering from a tedious and painful malady, and for the last few days but slight hopes of recovery were entertained by the physicians in attendance. Early yesterday morning he was observed to grow weaker and sunk rapidly until near noon, when a paroxysm came on, during the course of which he expired. The peculiar disease to which he fell a victim was gardian dropsy, the fatal issue of which it is said was hastened on to a slight degree by the mental excitement consequent on the late decision of the general Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the matter of his petition to that body for a restoration of functions.

Benjamin Treadwell Underdonk, D.D., LL.D., was born in this city in the year 1793, and comes of respectable Knickerbocker parentage. At an early age he was sent to Columbia College, where he graduated with some distinction, and showing a disposition to join the church, he was put through a thorough course of ecclesiastical studies. In the year 1816 he was duly ordained a minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal church, and was immediately after appointed assistant minister of Trinity church, of which Dr. Berrian then was and still continues to be the rector. He took place on the 24th of January, 1817, in the consecration of the church, and from that time his career was of the brightest character. As a man he was universally beloved, and as a preacher his reputation was second to none. His good sense and sound judgment enabled him to labor successfully and with distinction amongst that not very numerous class of divines whose study it is to appeal to the mind rather than to the passions, and who rely more upon plain common sense arguments than upon flourishes of rhetoric and eloquence of language. He became in a short time a man of such position that he was elected Secretary of the Diocesan Convention becoming vacant, he was advanced to fill that important office.

It was while Dr. Underdonk was still discharging the duties of this position that old Bishop Hobbes died, and the eyes of the clergy immediately fixed upon Dr. Underdonk as the most fitting successor to the Episcopal chair. The demise of Dr. Hobbes occurred in 1830, and on the 28th of November of the same year Dr. Underdonk was duly consecrated Bishop of New York in St. John's chapel. It would be of little use to go over the many eventful years that have elapsed since Dr. Underdonk's consecration. Many marks of special favor were conferred upon him through the agency of his numerous friends. The income of his diocese was greatly increased, and he gave up his connection with Trinity church. The diocese was divided, Dr. Underdonk retaining the Eastern section. About fourteen years after his consecration, in the year 1844 (we believe) a circumstance occurred which was a cloud over his character. A charge of indiscretion in conduct was preferred against him, which, not to be too proud to admit of being indicted, he was obliged to defend. The scandal created an immense sensation at the time, having been published in almost every paper in the country. The suspension took place on the 24th of January, 1846, and has never been revoked since that time. Bishop Underdonk never made what can be called a confession, and a strong feeling has ever been maintained in the Diocesan Convention becoming vacant, he was advanced to fill that important office.

It was while Dr. Underdonk was still discharging the duties of this position that old Bishop Hobbes died, and the eyes of the clergy immediately fixed upon Dr. Underdonk as the most fitting successor to the Episcopal chair. The demise of Dr. Hobbes occurred in 1830, and on the 28th of November of the same year Dr. Underdonk was duly consecrated Bishop of New York in St. John's chapel. It would be of little use to go over the many eventful years that have elapsed since Dr. Underdonk's consecration. Many marks of special favor were conferred upon him through the agency of his numerous friends. The income of his diocese was greatly increased, and he gave up his connection with Trinity church. The diocese was divided, Dr. Underdonk retaining the Eastern section. About fourteen years after his consecration, in the year 1844 (we believe) a circumstance occurred which was a cloud over his character. A charge of indiscretion in conduct was preferred against him, which, not to be too proud to admit of being indicted, he was obliged to defend. The scandal created an immense sensation at the time, having been published in almost every paper in the country. The suspension took place on the 24th of January, 1846, and has never been revoked since that time. Bishop Underdonk never made what can be called a confession, and a strong feeling has ever been maintained in the Diocesan Convention becoming vacant, he was advanced to fill that important office.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC AT ST. JOHNS.

Extensive Mercantile Failures at Marseilles.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY AND POLAND.

Anticipated Duel Between Prince Napoleon and the Duc d'Aumale.

St. Johns, N. F., April 29, 1861.

The steamship Adriatic, which left Galway on Sunday, the 23d inst., arrived at this port at two o'clock this afternoon, en route to New York.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The dates per the Adriatic are two days later than per the Arabia at Halifax.

The political news is generally unimportant.

Prince Napoleon is about to demand satisfaction of the Duc d'Aumale for the contents of the latter's recent pamphlet.

There have been numerous failures at Marseilles.

Garibaldi twines on the reorganization of the army in Southern Italy.

The Liverpool cotton market was active, with sales of 16,600 bales. Breadstuffs were dull. Provisions steady.

Consols 91½ a 92.

Lord John Russell had said that the proposed conference in regard to the slave trade had not been held because the American government had refused to take part in it.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish government intend to reject the offer of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The Polish provinces were being divided of Russian troops, so as to be concentrated at Warsaw.

A writ of execution has been issued against the Great Eastern at the suit of South Russell, for satisfaction of his claims.

It is reported that the conservatives of the British Parliament are preparing a strong opposition to Gladstone's project, in the hope of a ministerial crisis.

France.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon was about to leave Paris for London, to demand explanation from the Duc d'Aumale for the latter's observations in a recent pamphlet, injurious to the Prince's honor. The Emperor's private secretary, who has been publishing a contradiction of a passage in the pamphlet affecting the character of the Emperor.

At Paris the routes were firm, and had advanced to 60½.

All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment. Their liabilities in some cases were very heavy.

The Turkish government had been refused by the Turkish government not providing for its acceptance, and the refusal of the Bank of France to continue its advance.

Italy.

The important debate in the Italian Parliament, on the reorganization of the Southern army, continued on the 20th inst. Count Cavour made various explanations. He explained the Government's position, and stated that the Government was conforming to the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies. He was not willing to take the initiative for Venice, and could not accept Garibaldi's proposition in favor of reconstructing the Southern army. In case of danger of war, however, the volunteers would be reorganized, and Garibaldi requested to take command of them.

Garibaldi said that he was not satisfied with those declarations, as the prospects were alarming. He insisted, therefore, on the reorganization of the Southern army.

The Chambers finally adopted, by a vote of 197 against 75, the following order, proposed by Ricciardi:—"The Chambers having decided on the declaration of the Ministry, and being convinced that the device for during three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed; that the government will suitably provide for the arms and munitions of the volunteers; and that the government will increase and arrange the forces in an efficacious manner; and, finally, being convinced that the government will steadily persevere, with all its resources, in the defence, which appertains to the government alone, this is passed as the order of the day."

The reactionary movement in Italy had been completely suppressed.

Owing to ill health, Garibaldi was not expected to attend the Italian Chambers for several days, and Paylaye, the President of the Chambers, had been unable to preside.

Poland.

The affairs of Poland were without alteration. Gortchakoff had issued a proclamation, stating that assemblies for political discussion will be tolerated, but that order can only be maintained by the civil officers with the assistance of the military. The choice of delegates by the citizens, and public worship, had been prohibited, under national prayers in the churches of Warsaw, under a threat of military interference. All the Russian troops in Poland had been ordered to leave the country.

The Congress had fired the city of Chelm for the purpose of plunder, but the fires were extinguished.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Liverpool, April 28—A. M.